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The Latest From Russia!

By Victor L. Berger.

WONDERFUL news has come from Russia. What for the last two or three years has been contemptuously called in Russian official circles "the Jews' revolution" seems to have been crowned with success. It appears that the Russian Social-Democrats and the terrorists have by constant agitation succeeded in bringing about a general strike, not only in all the industrial centers of Russia, but also on all the railroads and telegraph lines, thus paralyzing the commercial and official life of Russia. Cossacks with knouts could not work the factories, start the railroad trains, keep the telegraph clicking and get out the newspapers. A general famine threatened every large city, especially St. Petersburg and Moscow, because they were more or less cut off from the outer world. The schools and banks were closed—even the drug-stores finally shut up because the drug-clerks had joined the strike. And although the authorities tried the old dodge of encouraging the lawless element to pillage the houses of the leaders of the strike movement, a good many of whom were Jews, yet it was very soon clear that this kind of procedure could simply add to the general anarchy, because the thugs very soon began to plunder everybody's houses.

Under these conditions the weak Czar threw himself into the arms of Count Sergius Witte, the man who by his diplomacy saved Russia in the treaty at Portsmouth. The result was the following imperial ukase, which we give in part:

"We, Nicholas, etc., etc., declare—

"From the present disorders may arise great national disruption. They menace the integrity and unity of our empire.

"The supreme duty imposed upon us by our sovereign office requires us to efface ourselves and to use all the force and reason at our command to hasten in securing the unity and co-ordination of the power of the central government and to assure the success of measures for pacification in all circles of public life, which are essential to the well being of our people.

"We, therefore, direct our government to carry out our inflexible will in the following manner:

"FIRST—To extend to the population the immutable foundations of civic liberty, based on the real inviolability of person, freedom of conscience, speech, union and association.

"SECOND—Without suspending the already ordered elections to the state duma, to invite to participation in the duma, so far as the limited time before the convocation of the duma will permit, those classes of the population now completely deprived of electoral rights, leaving the ultimate development of the principle of the electoral right in general to the newly established legislative order of things.

"THIRD—To establish as an unchangeable rule that no law shall be enforced without the approval of the state duma and that it shall be possible for the elected of the people to exercise real participation in the supervision of the legality of the acts of the authorities appointed by us."

Now this may mean very much or very little. Constitutions have been promised in Russia before. The so-called Duma, which by the way is to continue, was also supposed to be a constitutional body. And the liberty of conscience, press and association—all very fine in principle—may mean simply nothing in Russia, after they have been put into the form of law and the Russian officials have the handling of it.

It is therefore no wonder that Russian Socialists and revolutionists say that these concessions come too late! But the Social-Democrats and the terrorists form only a very small part of the population. And the great danger of all strikes is that the populace will stream back into the factories just as quickly and as readily as it streamed out. According to the dispatches this has already happened in Russia.

But if this be the beginning of a constitutional era in Russia, it certainly means a successful revolution. And it will be very interesting to compare this revolution, where the troops have remained loyal to the Czar, and which at least so far was won by a general strike, which was comparatively peaceful, with the beginning of the great French Revolution.

There were about 20,000 men concentrated in Paris at the beginning of July 1789. With the exception of a few detachments of Swiss, one regiment of German dragoons and one of Hungarian hussars, they were French troops.

Ever since the beginning of the reign of Louis XVI, so popular at first, the French war department had maintained a severe discipline in view of the growing discontent of the people. In the year 1788 the discipline was once again increased.

The retaliation of the French royal army for this "discipline" made history.

On the 2nd of July, 1789, part of the Fifth battalion of the French Guards and two companies of the Third infantry left their barracks with their arms, contrary to the orders of their officers. They immediately mingled with the excited people in the streets. In view of the general excitement it was not deemed advisable to send other French soldiers after them.

On the night of July 12th, the people stormed all the "barriers"—that is the tollgates and custom-houses. French guards stepped in, but very soon fraternized with the people and shot at the regiment of German hussars—the "Royal Allemand"—which had remained loyal to the king. Before night most of the French Guards had gone over and marched at the head of the people to attack the Swiss companies and the Hungarian hussars—foreign hired troops.

The people were anxious for arms. The city council of Paris had ordered 50,000 pikes made, but it took 36 hours to get them ready.

Meanwhile it became known that the King's intendant had hidden 27,000 muskets and bayonets in the cellars of the Hotel des Invalides. To this place the people swarmed in the night between the 13th and 14th of July. If the French soldiers had remained true to the king, the regiments stationed there in the open square and the boulevard could easily have annihilated the dense crowds of the unarmed people. But the French soldiers followed the example of their comrades the day before and went over. The people got the 27,000 muskets and the ammunition.

On this very same day the people together with the French Guards stormed the Bastille.

Thus the French Revolution had its official beginning.

But in Russia, all the other rumors notwithstanding, the troops have remained loyal. They got drunk, but they remained loyal. It was a truly slavish revolution—we might say it was a revolution won by passive resistance. Of course the striking workmen—the "red" revolutionists—had the sympathy and assistance of the professional classes, the university students and the intelligent Russians in general—of the so-called "white revolutionists"—in a very high degree.

And there is also another difference between the French revolution and the revolt in Russia. In France the people as soon as they felt their freedom, with great ceremony declared for the brotherhood of man and invited all races and nations to take part. There was no stealing or pillaging in France. A few brigands who were caught here and there in the act were killed by the enraged people.

How about this in Russia? In many towns the people as soon as they felt "free" fell upon the poor Jews and murdered and butchered and pillaged. I say the people—for a mob of 50,000 like the one in Odessa is surely more representative of the people than the handful of students. Besides, we have to remember that the Jews, if we consider their small number, did ten times as much to secure liberty for Russia as the Russians themselves.

(CONTINUED TO LAST COLUMN.)

If autocracy is really dead in bloody Russia, what is to become of the rotten grand dukes!

They are now speaking of the turn of affairs in Russia as a "bloodless revolution." If certain Russian citizens who are now sleeping in marked or unmarked martyr's graves could speak they would probably make a different claim.

The treasurer of the United States gets a salary of eight thousand dollars. He handles about seven hundred millions of the people's money.

The treasurer of the Mutual Life insurance company gets a salary of sixty thousand dollars a year and handles only eighty millions of the people's money.

This sort of knocks out the old claim that private interests could run this government cheaper than the people themselves can.

China, it is reported, still has some trouble with corrupt officials, since the United States and other Christian nations gave her a taste of the commercialized Golden Rule and set their soldiers to ransacking the country and outraging its women.

Evidently, China is too impatient. If she will keep on with the treatment prescribed for her by our government and closely follow our examples, she will in time be able to feel as proud of her officials as we are of ours!

Congressman Babcock says that government ownership is the "worst" now being discussed.

A political crook of the Babcock stamp would not be expected to have any different view than that.

Public ownership means a lessening of corporate plundering, and Babcock being a corporation capitalist mouthpiece, regards state activity in the matter of public utilities as highly dangerous, knowing as he does that back of this entering wedge is the full proposal of the Socialists to make all capitalist industry a collective undertaking.

Devilish ally is Joey B.

Our brave shoulder straps in the Philippines have been taking to themselves conveniences in the shape of Filipino wives, expecting to toss them aside on returning to the United States. But the Filipino girls have just discovered that they are also American citizens and are now invoking the divorce courts to make plain their relations with the gay "defenders of the nation's honor."

A Lieut. Burbank recently shook off a Filipino wife and on returning to his home in Leavenworth, Kan., engaged himself to a belle of that place. The divorce proceedings brought his amours so glaringly out into the light of day that now the government has felt forced to take a hand and the lieutenant will be court-martialed for the sin of being found out.

Revolution is merely evolution striking the hour.

When the people of Russia were celebrating the grant of liberty by the frightened Czar, holding street processions and indulging in speech making, they were mowed down by fierce volleys fired by the troops of the "Little Father," and many people were killed. No wonder the Russian Social-Democrats are determined not to cease their agitations for a people's government, and that they mistrust the genuineness of the government's concessions.

Socialism in the Schools.

That Socialism is no longer a subject to be sneered at or even denounced as incipient anarchism might be easily proved by election statistics. But we have a more interesting proof of the proposition in the attitude of the educational institutions of America today toward the whole subject.

The schedule of lectures and recitations of the Indiana University for the fall term places the department of economics and social science upon a footing with the best. We find, in the fourth period, a full lecture hour on Tuesdays and Thursdays for Socialism and communism, and in the ninth period, a seminar in economics and sociology of two hours a week. Of course, sociology is a genus of which Socialism is but a species.

But the species is rapidly becoming almost the most important one. While the term Socialism may have a very clearly defined limit in its principles, and, in fact, does not embrace a score of things popularly supposed to be a part of its creed, its great fundamental tenet is usually understood correctly, and that is the tenet which is making such headway in the thought of the people of this country.

It is well indeed that the subject of Socialism should find a place in the studies of the state university. It is particularly interesting because of the fact that Eugene Debs, the high priest of the philosophy, is resident in our midst and impresses his theories most strongly upon his home followers. The publicist who imagines that Socialism is not to be reckoned with fails completely to read the signs of the times. The more it is studied in our higher institutions of learning the more certain we are to get the good there may be in it and overcome the evil to be found in it. — *Gazette, Terre Haute, Ind.*

In Finland the troops have refused to fire upon their fellow human beings.

The police of St. Louis have now decided that it is better for their peace of mind not to play the Cossack at Socialist street meetings.

The news from Russia cannot but enthrall every lover of human liberty. Russia has been a belated nation surrounded by modern ones and was generally supposed to be hopelessly autocratic. In time the deeds of heroism, the sacrifices of life and the revolts of the thinking portion of the lower classes, which gave enough of the appearance of an uprising to the whole sluggish mass to set the throne tottering, will be recorded in history. The horrors of Siberia will be only appreciated by the world at large. The latest chapter of Russian history well answers the old cowardly query: "Why should a person spoil his life by fighting injustice?" No fight against wrong is ever wasted. Some time and in some way it bears fruit.

Ever stop to think why prices are so high—why you have to pay so much more than it costs to produce the things you must have to live?

The only reason is that a capitalist class must get its living out of others.

They fleece you in the shop, giving you less in wages than the value you produce, and they hold you up at every possible point, for it takes money to keep the capitalist class in indolence and gilded luxury.

You submit because individually you are helpless.

When you and others like you get it into your heads that by acting together you can bring about a change, nothing under the heavens is going to keep you out of the Social-Democratic procession.

Many of the policy holders in the big insurance companies, who have been feeling that no matter how much corruption was uncovered the companies were too big and resourceful to be in any danger of failing them when their family needed the insurance, will feel some misgivings when they read Thomas W. Lawson's latest pronouncement. He calls attention to the fact that in spite of the exposures of almost unbelievable corruption in the management of the companies the McCalls and McCurdys are brazenly facing the people with shameless faces, and that men so callous and corrupt will not hesitate when the exposures get too warm to gather together all of the transportable part of the billions of funds in their keeping and decamp to Europe where they will be safe from their victims. The thing gets more and more serious. There are so many rotten bricks in the great life insurance company edifices that a crash may come that will give the term "Huddesfield building" a new and a vastly greater significance.

Prof. John Graham Brooks is making progress. He now says there is no party that has so clear and logical a program as the Social-Democrats.

"Both the great parties are threatened with submergence in the augmenting pool of Socialism in their own convention in 1908," says *Leslie's Weekly*, in an article on Presidential Possibilities. The ground swell seems to be on the way, all right!

Dougherty, the Peoria superintendent of schools who was caught in wholesale grafting, was a leading light in the National Educational Association and one of a corrupt ring that had fastened itself upon that educational organization.

It was of course a shameful thing that the manipulators of the Mutual Life insurance company paid out eight thousand dollars of the policy holders' dollars a year for cooked-up newspaper articles tending to counteract all unfavorable impressions the public might have of the management of the company and that the press of the country were paid a dollar a line to print the stuff as news.

But shameful as this is and was, how much more shameful is the conduct of the capitalist newspapers that accepted the stuff and the dollar per line and set the twisted facts before their unsuspecting readers.

Nearer and nearer is coming the time when the people will demand a Social-Democratic press in this country to give them honest news, instead of news colored to meet the schemes and interests of the capitalists.

At the same time the roads neglect to put safety appliances on their cars for fear it will cut down their dividends, and thousands of lives are sacrificed in consequence.

Owning and controlling the government, the roads are free to maintain their murderous policy, and there are plenty of opinion-moulding Marshall Fields to advise against the American people taking the roads over in order to make them safe, politically as well as physically, to the public.

The ground swell is coming, however. It is not many years to the day when the people will force the government to take possession of the roads.

If you believe in comradeship instead of strife, daily peace instead of daily war, your place is in the Socialist ranks.

LATEST FROM RUSSIA. — Continued from First Column.

Of course the Russian mob did not act thus in all the Russian cities. For instance not in St. Petersburg, Moscow, Kagan and others. And the reason for this is very simple: no Jews are permitted to live there.

So we are now standing before one of the most interesting phenomena of the world's history. Russia seems politically to be about where the Germans and Italians were in 1848. But we know that politics is only the expression of economic and social conditions. From the standpoint of civilization—general education, development of industrial life etc.—Russia is about 160 years behind the rest of Europe. Over 80 per cent of the population are still farmers, muskies, with all which this term implies. About 75 per cent of the population are illiterate. The question is now, can the Russian nation, made up of such elements and with a very insignificant bourgeoisie—with a capitalist class which is small and largely of foreign importation—escape the regular historical development and jump right straight into a Socialism commonwealth? Or will they have to go through all the stages of capitalism with its era of liberalism, as this term is understood in Europe? And later on go through about the same developments as the civilized countries of Europe and America have passed through? Now that is the question.

Some enthusiastic Russians claim that the Russian nation does not need to pass through the capitalist chrysalis in order to become the Socialist butterfly, because in Russia there are still remnants of the "Mir" the old communal societies. But the number of those who claim this, even in Russia, are growing less every day. The "Mir" is not the beginning of a new civilization, but the winding up of a very old form of barbarism. It can in no way be utilized for modern conditions. It is rather a hindrance than an advantage. Socialism is based absolutely upon modern conditions, in fact upon ultra modern conditions, inventions, machinery, production upon the largest possible scale, etc., conditions which the poor old "Mir" could not touch.

Besides, I am inclined to think that a nation cannot escape the natural development any more than can a human being. Nature makes no jumps. We all know that every human being from the moment of its conception up to the time of its birth goes through every stage of development from the cell to the fish and the mammal up to the human baby. And from that time on it goes through all the stages of barbarism which preceding generations passed through, until schooling and modern education finally makes the modern man or the modern woman. No man or woman can escape. Of course this process is shortened because of the preceding generations having gone before us. So it may happen that the Russian nation may some day have a revolution in which a good many of the experiences of former epochs will be compressed into a comparatively short period. But the Russian must surely undergo those experiences. As the Russian nation stands today, it is even barely ripe for a democratic republic. And it would be simply insane fanaticism to try to establish a Socialist republic in Russia.

Therefore if I were in Russia today and had a hand in this revolution, I would advise our comrades to accept the situation. I would advise them to be wary and cautious and see to it that they get the liberties promised, but to stay as near the masses of the people as possible and keep in close touch with them. The Russian Socialists must before all things educate and enlighten their people. The Russian nation just now needs more education and more enlightenment in order to be prepared for greater things.

Even a constitutional monarchy with a general franchise of all the people, the right of association to form labor unions of all kinds, the right of free speech and free assembly, would give the Russian Social-Democrats and revolutionists in general advantages and opportunities which they have never had before. It would give them the possibility to regenerate the nation, so that a new Russia would find new Russians. Thus they would have the possibility of establishing a Socialist republic some day in the future—something which is impossible in Russia at the present day, with the present elements.

Of course we are not on the ground, and it is hard—or rather easy—to advise from a safe distance. There may be ten thousand evils brewing in Russia just now, which compel our comrades there to let this great effort run into riot and bloodshed. Or the government may force the issue because it wishes to drown the red revolution in the blood of the red revolutionists.

In order to get a clearer insight into the situation, we shall have to wait till we get all the particulars. Yet whatever the outcome may be, every Socialist and trade union man in the world will take off his hat before that small band of heroic Social-Democrats and terrorists who by constant agitation and by sacrificing their lives freely already seem to have gained for the one hundred and thirty millions of dumb Russians political freedom.

Victor L. Berger.

American Socialism Ready for Big Work!

THE PRINTING PLANT FUND gets another big boost this week, and if your name has not already appeared in the list of donors you will do well to give pause and consider whether you should miss the big opportunity to help on one of the greatest Socialist undertakings thus far permitted: our movement in America. Milwaukee will be the first large city of this country to be wrested politically from the capitalist enemy. It is an industrial city and hence logically one of the first conquests that we will have to make in our progressive capture of this country for our historic ideas.

It is interesting to look back on the growth of the movement for Social-Democracy in America, for its beginning was small indeed, and not so many years back, while all through it we find its steady advance marked by just the kind of sacrifice and service that is now needed when the American movement has progressed to the significant point of being ready to take a big American city.

Putting aside the early communistic enterprises and the religious co-operative undertakings, the American movement had its first glimmerings after the political disturbances in Europe of 1848. It sent a few political Socialist refugees to our shores. Their agitational efforts being confined to their own language they made little headway.

At every side was resistance and prejudice, and often the ground gained was afterward lost.

Perhaps the greatest force was the springing up of Socialist turner societies, but the advantage of this was dissipated when the war of the Rebellion made Republicanism a leading political factor. Finally, in 1868, a Social Party was formed and a year later it gained strength, finally merging into the National Labor Union.

Great sacrifice and little ground gained marked the years to follow. Yet the fire of Socialism inspired hearts that would have otherwise despaired and given up the battle.

The weakness of the movement, however, may be imagined from the fact that as late as 1877 the Socialists cast their ballots for the Greenback party, having no party of their own and regarding it as a protest movement. In this year the national Socialist party organization was effected.

In 1888 only two thousand Socialist votes were cast in the entire United States!

So you can see that it is only in recent years that our movement has attained to any real importance in this country. And so we must be proud of the fact that a movement that could only cast two thousand votes all over the country seventeen years ago has now reached the stage of growth where it is ready to take possession of one of the big industrial cities! You should not only feel proud, but want to have a finger in the captured. See that next week's list shows a still larger increase, comrades! It is your fight.

Printing Plant Fund.			
Previously reported	\$1309.35	Fannie E. Deuser	1.00
Fred'k Haack	.50	Bernard Crucius	1.00
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J. T. Miles	.50	H. D.	5.00
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		Wm. Mackay	1.00
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		J. Pantan	.50
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		Total	61,437.70

THE CENTURY OF CAPITALISM.

WHAT THE NINETEENTH CENTURY STOOD FOR, AND ITS POLITICAL SIGNIFICANCE.

The nineteenth century was the century of capitalism. Capitalism filled that century to overflowing with its commerce, its industry, its manners, its fashions, its literature, its art, its science, its philosophy, its religion, its politics and its civil code, more universal than the laws imposed by Rome upon the nations of the ancient world. The capitalist movement, starting from England, the United States and France, has shaken the foundations of Europe and of the world. It has forced the old feudal monarchies of Austria and Germany and the barbaric despotism of Russia to put themselves in line; and in these last days it has gone into the extreme east, into Japan, where it has overthrown the feudal system and implanted the industry and the politics of capitalism.

Capitalism has taken possession of our planet: its fleets bring together the continents which oceans had separated; its railroads, spanning mountains and deserts, furrow the earth, the electric wires, the nervous system of the globe, bind all nations together, and their palpitations reverberate in the great centers of population. Now for the first time there is a contemporary history of the world. Events in Australia, the Transvaal, China, are known in London, Paris, New York at the moment they are brought about, precisely as if they happened in the outskirts of the city where the news is published.

Civilized nations live off the products of the whole earth. Egypt, India, Louisiana, furnish the cotton, Australia the wool, Japan the silk, China the tea, Brazil coffee, New Zealand and the United States the meat and grain. The capitalist carries in his stomach and on his back the spoils of the universe.

The study of natural phenomena has undergone an unprecedented, an unheard of development. New sci-

ences, geology, chemistry, physics, etc., have arisen. The industrial application of the forces of nature and of the discoveries of science has taken on a still more startling development; some of the geometrical discoveries of the scientists of Alexandria, two thousand years old, have for the first time been utilized.

The production of machine industry can provide for all demand and more. The mechanical application of the forces of nature has increased man's productive forces tenfold, a hundredfold. A few hours' daily labor, furnished by the able-bodied members of the nation, would produce enough to satisfy the material and intellectual needs of all.

But what has come of the colossal and wonderful development of science, industry and commerce in the nineteenth century? Has it made humanity stronger, healthier, happier? Has it given leisure to the producers? Has it brought comfort and contentment to the people?

Never has work been so prolonged, so exhausting, so injurious to man's body and so fatal to his intelligence. Never has the industrial labor which underlies health, shortens life and starves the intellect been so general, been imposed on such ever-growing masses of laborers. The men, women and children of the proletariat are bent under the iron yoke of machine industry. Poverty is their reward when they work, starvation when they lose their jobs.

In former stages of society, famine appeared only when the earth refused her harvests. In capitalist society, famine sits at the hearth of the working class when granaries and cellars burst with the fruits of the earth, and when the market is gorged with the products of industry.

All the toil, all the production, all the suffering of the working class has but served to heighten its physical and mental destitution, to drag it down from poverty into wretchedness.

Capitalism, controlling the means of production and directing the social and political life of a century of science and industry, has become bankrupt. The capitalists have not even proved competent, like the owners of chattel slaves, to guarantee to their toilers the work to provide their miserable livelihood; capitalism massacred them when they dared demand the right to work—a slave's right.

The capitalist class has also made a failure of itself. It has seized upon the social wealth to enjoy it, and never was ruling class more incapable of enjoyment. The newly-rich, those who have built up their fortunes by accumulating the fleecings from labor, live expatriated in the midst of luxury and artistic treasures, with which they surround themselves through a foolish vanity, to pay homage to their millions.

The leading capitalists, the millionaires and billionaires, are sad specimens of the human race, useless and hurtful. The mark of degeneracy is upon them. Their sickly offspring are old at birth. Their organs are sapped with diseases. Exquisite meats and wines load down their tables, but the stomach refuses to digest them; women expert in love perfume their couches with youth and beauty, but their senses are benumbed. They own palatial dwellings in enchanting sites, and they have no eyes, no feeling for joyful nature, with its eternal youth and change. Sated and disgusted with everything, they are followed everywhere with ennui as by their shadows. They yawn at rising, and when they go to bed; they yawn at their feasts and at their orgies. They began yawning in their mother's womb.

The pessimism which, in the wake of capitalist property, made its appearance in ancient Greece six centuries before Jesus Christ, and which has since formed the foundation of the moral and religious philosophy of the capitalist class, became the

leading characteristic of the philosophy of the second half of the nineteenth century. The pessimism of Theognis sprang from the uncertainties and vicissitudes of life in the Greek cities, torn by the perpetual wars between rich and poor; the pessimism of the capitalist is the bitter fruit of selfishness, enmity and the impoverishment of the blood.

Capitalism, bankrupt, old, useless and hurtful, has finished its historic mission; it persists as ruling class only through its acquired momentum. The proletariat of the twentieth century will execute the decree of history; will drive it from its position of social control. Then the stupendous work in science and industry accomplished by civilized humanity, at the price of such toil and suffering, will engender peace and happiness; then will this vale of tears be transformed into an earthly paradise.

PAUL LAPARQUE.

FROM THE PRESS.

Milwaukee Daily News (Editorial): In passing a resolution directing the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway company to build a continuous viaduct at Sixth street the council has taken the only action consistent with its obligations to the public. Though repeated efforts were made in the council to compromise the city's rights, a minority of the aldermen, including the solid Socialist delegation, repeatedly refused to sanction a bond issue and commit the city to surrender of its rights.

If the railway company shall decline to build the structure, the council has authorized and directed the city attorney to institute mandamus proceedings to compel it to live up to its contract with the city. It is expected that the company will continue to shirk its obligations and that mandamus proceedings will be necessary. This will bring the issue directly before the courts for adjudication. No valid objection can be entered to having the obligation of the railway company determined once and for all. There are other viaducts crossing its tracks and new viaducts will become necessary.

The law and the city charter plainly impose upon the railway obligation to build and maintain at its own expense viaducts over its tracks. The only possible loophole through which the company may crawl is its contention that it is not obliged to build continuous viaducts. The courts alone are competent to set this issue at rest and the sooner it shall be determined the better it will be for the interests of the city.

The only effect the clamor for a viaduct at a sacrifice of the city's rights has had been to delay the improvement. There has been no sacrifice of the city's rights and there will be no sacrifice of its rights by the present council, which contains enough aldermen sensible of their obligations to their constituents to stand immovable in opposition to any issue of viaduct bonds that involves a betrayal of the public interests.

The bulletin of the United States Bureau of Labor makes the following estimate of the increase in price of a few groups of commodities, taking the prices of 1890 as a basis of comparison: Farm products, 22 per cent; food, 11.1; cloths and clothing, 9.8; fuel and lighting, 32.6; metals and implements, 9.6; lumber and building materials, 22.4; drugs, 10, household goods, 11.7.—Ex.

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AS IT IS IN HELL.

"And in the last days a triple-headed dragon shall devour the people; and the monster's heads, each ravenous and rapacious, shall be called Rent, Profit and Interest."

Scene: A magnificent mansion fronted by velvet lawns with singing fountains, facing a broad avenue shaded by lofty trees.

Persons: The Lady, a beautiful woman, gowned in silks, with diamond flashing rings and golden ornaments. The Poet, a man of uncertain years with a mysterious light in his eyes that told of converse with the heart of things.

The Lady—I was at the church of the Holy Spires, yesterday.

The Poet—I, too, was there.

Lady—Oh, the soul lifting music! It bore my soul to celestial heights—as if I heard the chanting of angels around the throne!

Poet—When the great organ pealed I heard the wail of the wretched, the sob of the infant stifled for the want of pure air and moans of the dying in the foul room of the tenement.

Lady—How horrible! What brought such morbid fancies to mar the sweet concord of that sacred place?

Poet—I knew that from the most hideous dens of the nothing nether-world came the rents that gilded the shrine of and decked the altar of this temple of Mammon: That from abused souls was wrung the gold that paid for the pealing music.

Lady—Who can search the source of things we have? It would poison our joys. Let us accept the things God sends us without question.

(An old woman goes by, dirty, foul and ragged, with a large bundle upon her back.)

Lady—How disgusting! Why can not the poor be clean? Their filthiness repels sympathy.

Poet—It takes time and wealth to be clean. This woman is a sweeper's wife and a sweeper's mother. Twelve persons in two small rooms, eat, sleep, work and die. There is no time to waste in keeping clean. Ever the specter of Rent, side by side with the Hunger-Wolf clutches at their throats. Even the craving for food is never satisfied. Personal pride perishes. Only the animal desire to exist lives. They are the scape-goats for the "lilies of the field."

Lady—Why do men pay so little for their labor?

Poet—That they may make Profit.

Lady—Why do they so long for profit that they "gild the faces of the poor?"

Poet—That mansions like this may be built. By forcing thousands into filthy dens the despoiler may have a palace. They are unclean that you may wear diamonds. The blood from a million cements these stones.

Lady—I take nothing from them. I receive money for investments. You are mad to speak thus to me!

Poet—Nay, I am sane. It is you who are mad to wear the gauds of selfishness and to take, unrequited, the toil of the humble.

(A little girl goes by with strange, wild eyes and a gray face. Her feet are bare and a tattered gown covers her. An apple core lies in the gutter. She grasps it and devours it greedily.)

Lady—Did you see that? Even the children are as swine! It makes me sick to think of ones eating that foul refuse!

Poet—You might do the same in spite of your daintiness.

Lady—Never!

Poet—She has had nought since yesterday morn. Her parents came from the mountains to work in the great mills and the fever carried them into the jaw of Death. The mills gather the children, also. She toiled among the shifting shuttles, twelve long hours a day for a dollar a week. The hot sun flamed upon the metal roof, the dust and lint rose thick and dense, the throb, throb of the accursed machines pounded their way into the brain of the child, until it seemed as if great hammers were beating at her temples, keeping time with the pulsations of the mighty engines. Near the end of the day the walls went round and round before her eyes and the machines reeled in a devil's dance through the dust-filled atmosphere in mocking glee. The little one staggered and the tiny hand caught in the mercurial cogs. Then they turned her from the factory's door; for commercialism has no use for cripples. Now she chafes and runs errands for other miserable slaves of the machines—a slave of slaves—fed yesterday—today glad for the foul morsel the streets contain.

Lady—Why do men let these things be?

Poet—That large interest may come from their investments. The many suffer that the few may revel in unholy luxury. The little ones feed on the refuse of the streets that you may have strawberries in January.

Lady—It is not true! It is not true, I have nought to do with it!

Poet—This home cost a million. Your jewels are worth thousands. Your silks cost hundreds. What did you do to obtain them?

Lady—Nothing, my father gave them to me.

Poet—How did he get them?

Lady—He bought them with profits from his business.

Poet—And these profits came from whom?

Lady—I do not know. I take the

things & meant me to have. I have not sinned to obtain them. The misery and the crime of the world is not my work.

Poet—No, but it is the work of a system black with wrong. You profit by this system, selfishly, and take no thought of the evil wrought to others. Your life of silent approval condemns you.

(A great tumult is heard in the city. Shots are fired. Smoke spirals curl high into the air as if fires were breaking out. A horseman covered with blood and grime rides recklessly up the street.)

The Rider—Fly, fly, the rabble is in insurrection, and killing and burning!

Poet—(Quotes)—

"The world is very evil;
The times are waxing late;
Be sober and keep vigil;
The Judge is at the gate."

Lady—Merciful Heaven, can we not escape?

Poet—It is too late; we are surrounded. See, they have cut the rider down!

Lady—Will they have mercy?

Poet—Who knows, when have they received mercy? We have sowed the wind, let us reap the whirlwind without flinching.

Lady—What shall we do? What shall we do?

Poet—Nothing, as you said, let us accept that which God sends us without question.

Frank E. Johnson.

The Capitalistic Joy of Life!

Almost everything that is an actual necessity to human life has risen in price so that the trusts and corporations which control them, even though they maintain wages, are yet enabled to reach further into the pocket of the consumed by an arbitrary increase.

Since 1894 canned goods have advanced over 25 per cent on the dozen cans. The Standard Oil Co. has advanced the price of oil eight cents a gallon in the same time. Bread is still five cents, although the price of flour has risen 36 per cent. This is because the bakers, to protect themselves, were forced to make the loaf smaller.

Coal has clambered up the scale about \$2 a ton since 1890, without counting the extra high figures reached in 1903.

As for clothing, cotton flannels have increased 13.3 per cent; common suitings, 14.1 per cent; common boots and shoes, 16.2 per cent; women's dress goods, 16.8 per cent; blankets, 8.13 per cent, and thread, 20.1 per cent.

The laborer pays more by 15 per cent for his furniture now than 10 years ago. He pays about 10 per cent more for the commonest kind of dishes and table cutlery, and for the luxury of tobacco 17 per cent more.

On top of all this the wage-earner, in some cities at least, is called upon to pay an advance in rent from 25 to 30 per cent and when he moves into his humble quarters the gas man gets in on his pocketbook, if not through higher prices, by forcing the pressure until his meter works over time.

It has been charged by those who are disposed to find excuses for the raise in prices of almost all the commodities of life that housekeepers are more extravagant than they were ten years ago. This assertion has no foundation in fact. The wife of a day laborer with a family of four cannot be much of a spendthrift on \$1.50 a day and make both ends meet.

If she would have a decent quality of butter on her table she must pay 30 cents a pound for it, where four or five years ago she could buy it for 24 cents, and other necessities of life in proportion.

Instead of increasing extravagance among housekeepers, it is a noticeable fact that the standard of living among salaried men and wage-earners is steadily declining, principally owing to the high prices of living.—Ex.

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In the Name of God and Capitalist Greed!

HOW THE AFRICANS OF LIBERIA ARE BEING TAUGHT THE ARTS OF CIVILIZATION AND WHAT "OLD GLORY" STANDS FOR.

United States Minister Lyon, stationed at Monrovia, Liberia, has written a report of conditions in that African state to Washington from which we select the following paragraphs:

The aborigines of Africa are divided into tribes. Unity is almost impossible on account of tribal animosities, which cause constant feuds that make seriously against the prosperity and growth of the country. The tribes which dominate this section of the country are:

The Golahs.—The Golahs do not bear a good reputation among the civilized population. They are described as being trifling, tricky, incorrigible, and always on the alert to drive a sharp bargain. This is due, it is said, to their contact with European civilization. They have been touched by the bad side of the white man and have copied his vices, not his virtues, to the detriment of their self-respect.

The Pessys.—The Pessys, it is said, are more docile and innocent, more industrious and skillful in the useful arts. They are superior to the Golahs both in looks and in the perfection of their physical manhood.

Continual tribal wars in the interior have resulted in the depopulation of whole sections and in the extermination of thousands of families. Africa is the most thinly populated of the continents, there being only 13 persons to the square mile. Liberia is never without tribal wars. The natives are always fighting, to the detriment of the country. Gold, ivory and cattle which formerly came to the markets of Monrovia have been diverted into other directions because of better protection to life and property.

Women are invariably the cause of every contention. Wealth among the aborigines is based solely on the number of wives, boys and cattle possessed. The man who has the most wives can easily be king. The abduction of one of the wives of a Pessy man, and the refusal to give her up when demand is made, is more congenial. This has been un-

fortunate for the native. It is commonly asserted by foreigners when comparing the native on the coast with his neighbor in the interior that they prefer to deal with the latter, who has had no contact with European civilization. They say that contact with civilization teaches the native man to be less honest, moral and docile. The observation in many instances is quite true. The heathen has been corrupted; he has been cheated and made the victim of sharp practice; he has been demoralized by strong drink of the meanest brand, which has left him sullen and suspicious.

This region is the scene of extensive missionary enterprise, operating under boards in the United States. The oldest is the Muhlenberg Lutheran Mission. The next is the Mount Coffee Mission, independent in character but maintained by free-will offerings from the followers of the Church of Christ at Passaic, N. J. Both these missions have interior stations and are struggling to stem the tide of ignorance and superstition.

The head of the Mount Coffee Mission, who has spent ten years in this field, writes in a missionary journal, under the head "Christian Native Colony":

Missionaries in this part of Africa all agree that the field is hard and discouraging. Let us quote in particular two facts.

1. The adult native population seems wedded to heathenism. After many years of labor the average worker sees but little results.

2. Hence mission work has become largely educational. We take the children of the natives and try to train them up to become Christians. This is better than nothing, but we must confess with shame that children could be trained up to be Mohammedans, Brahmans, or disciples of any other false religion. Therefore, even though we gain children as converts, it does not reflect full credit upon the gospel of Christ, but what is worse, mission children go back into heathenism. Remember, I am not speaking of any one person's work, but the average of all. Heathen relatives, hereditary impulses, laziness, and other forces prove, in most cases, too strong for the boy trained at a mission station, and back he goes to the old life.

Many of the missionaries have adopted the barter system in their work among the natives. This places the missionary on the same level with the trader. The enormous profit made is a temptation to good men, many of whom have turned aside for filthy lucre. From 150 to 200 per cent sometimes are easily made on some things. The Government has been liberal to the missionaries in allowing free entry to everything used by them in their work. The Muhlenberg station ships coffee to the United States. A lady who has been a missionary at Monrovia for twenty-five years deals in kerosene oil and other commodities, which are sold at a profit. The popular opinion is that some of these bartering missionaries are quite as much interested in their wares as in the souls of the heathen. It would be far better if the boards in the United States under whose auspices they operate would relieve the workers in Africa from this practice by supplying them with sufficient means with which to carry on the work without it.

Socialist Aldermen at Work.

The Wisconsin Socialist Law Makers.

IN THE MILWAUKEE CITY COUNCIL: Albert J. Welch, Frederic Heath, Edmund J. Meims, Gustave Wild, Emil Seidel, Carl Malewski, Henry W. Grants, Edward Schranz, Nicolas Petersen.

IN THE MILWAUKEE COUNTY BOARD: Frank Boess, James Sheehar, Charles Jeske, Gustav Geerdts.

IN RACINE: Aldermen—J. E. Decker, L. P. Christianson, W. J. Kostermann, N. P. Nielsen. Supervisors—Wm. Dittmann, John Puida.

A spectacle that the citizens of Milwaukee should have seen was presented in the Milwaukee city council at last Monday's meeting. It was very significant. The robber franchise of the Central Heating company was up for final passage. Ald. Seidel, who as a member of the judiciary committee had pointed out the inequities of the franchise on more than one occasion, took the floor to make a final presentation of its dangers. The lobby was in its accustomed place and Ald. Mallory, Stiglbauer and others kept going back to the promoters for instructions. Ald. Seidel pointed out that the franchise was the most valuable one the city had ever been called on to grant. It was bound to create a new public service monopoly beside which the street railway octopus would be small indeed. It proposed to turn the streets, alleys and highways of the city over unconditionally to the company, permitting it to lay an unlimited number of mains—in short the streets would belong to the company for thirty years. Ald. Seidel reported that the promoter, as saying that in Detroit the company furnished steam at a total expenditure of 24 cents and charged for it 48 cents and more, a clear profit of one hundred percent! A fine thing to saddle on the people of Milwaukee, and under less favorable conditions to them than the citizens of Detroit received! He referred sarcastically to Ald. Mallory's characterization of the franchise as a "model franchise," and all in all, his analysis of the franchise was one of the best and keenest deliverances heard on the floor during the present session—but it fell not only on deaf ears, but on vulgar ones as well. The average capitalistic party alderman is by nature boorish. He lacks refinement and the common instincts of the natural gentleman. Consequently Ald. Seidel was treated to as flagrant an exhibition of discourtesy as it was possible to put up without open insult. Less than a half dozen of the old party aldermen listened at all. The rest walked about the chamber, visited each other and carried on conversations that were intentionally loud, and this state of things continued unbroken by the president throughout the speech. Ald. Stiglbauer crossed over to the other side of the hall and talked noisily with other disturbers.

Ald. Denster pretended to have fallen asleep. Ald. Schumacher left the room and then returned and stood around talking in a loud voice. Ald. Mallory read a newspaper. Ald. Kuschert, Koerner, Fitzgerald, Lemanski, Stoettger, Rittler and others tried to see who could be the noisiest. Policeman Jim Dower, the mayor's body guard, who occupied a seat inside the chamber, yawned out loud, with studied offense. Above all the din, Ald. Seidel made his argument, as it was his duty to do. It was a spectacle the citizens should have seen—how little they know what sort of representation they are getting where great public rights are at stake!

Resides the Socialists, Ald. Braum, Meisenheimer, Pringle, Smith and Walter voted against the valuable gift. Ald. Smith again calling attention to the contention, first made by the Social-Democrats, that the council could not legally grant such a franchise. The vote stood 30 for to 14 against, the mere two-thirds vote required for passage.

Another trick to get rid of Socialist measures developed at Monday's meeting. Ald. Stiglbauer being the star performer. His committee on judiciary reported for indefinite postponement several Socialist resolutions, three of which had been given a hearing before the committee (these were for having the city protect householders against short weights in coal and for advisory referendums, by which aldermen could have the opinion of their constituents as to how they should vote on important measures), but had been put over by the committee for further consideration and then taken up by stealth and killed, and a fourth, providing for an investigation into the growing number of citizens killed on the street car lines, which had actually never been considered by the committee, or its mover, Ald. Heath, given a chance to be heard! The resolution read as follows:

Whereas, The Milwaukee Electric Railway and Light Company has, during the year ending August 31, 1905, killed 28 persons in the operation of its system; and

Whereas, The street railway's attorney stated before a legislative committee last March that between 5,000 and 6,000 claims for damages are made every year against said company; and

Whereas, It is but fair to suppose that the great majority of these claims are made in good faith; and

Resolved, That a committee of three aldermen be elected by the Common Council of the City of Milwaukee, no two of whom shall belong to the same political party, who shall examine witnesses and shall report to the Common Council their findings as to what the Common Council can do and ought to do to secure more prudent and careful management of the street railway system of Milwaukee so as to diminish the appalling number of accidents resulting from the present management.

Such a trick to shield the street railway on the part of an alderman pretending to be against the railway, would appear to have its significance. In order to put a stop to this newly devised means of shut-

ting off the Socialist aldermen, Ald. Welch introduced a resolution making it compulsory on the city clerk to notify every alderman whenever his measures are to be taken up by a committee, and had it passed under suspension of the rules, the other aldermen not daring to openly vote against it.

The council decided to advertise for land for a municipal electric light plant, voting down Ald. Heath's proposal that the finance committee select some of the property already owned by the city, the flushing tunnel park being pointed out by him as a particularly favorable location, being on a railroad which would bring it its fuel, on the lake so there would be plenty of water for its condensing engines, and by the side of the tunnel pumping station, which would make economy of employees and operation easy. There are rumors of a land deal in the air.

The mayor sent in a veto of the resolution to take the Sixth street viaduct controversy into court to ascertain whether the railroad could be made to bear the entire expense. As a railroad mayor, the mayor was not expected to do any different.

Ald. Seidel's resolution for night sessions of the council in order that the public would have the opportunity to see what the council does, was summarily killed.

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"SOCIALISM MADE PLAIN."

and if he doesn't soon begin to "make a noise like a socialist," you may as well give him up as a bad job.

The retail price of "The Four Orphans" is 50 cents; the retail price of "Socialism Made Plain" is 15 cents when sent by mail. For a short time only, we will send both to any address for only 35 cents.

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GLEANINGS FROM BUSY FIELDS.



IN YANKEE LAND.

Ohio has seven speakers in the field in its state campaign. It is expected that the party will increase its large vote of a year ago.

Walter Thomas Mills spoke to great meetings in Newark, N. J., last week. He is having big meetings wherever he goes.

In Kansas City a Presbyterian ministers' league sends a fraternal delegate to the central labor body. The idea started out in one of the cities on the Pacific coast and seems to be spreading. Milwaukee being one of the latest cities in which the plan is contemplated.

Some men are positively comical. There's a fellow named Thorson who writes for an alleged Socialist paper in Minnesota who has been trying to prove by the use of figures that the Milwaukee movement lacks substance both politically and on the trade union field. In the Milwaukee trades council the per capita is low and the treasury depends most on the Labor Day receipts. This year Labor Day was stormy and the receipts that usually run in the neighborhood of twelve hundred dollars, fell to about eight hundred. The council on account of lessened funds has decided not to send a delegate to the A. F. of L. convention, and on this Thorson bases a claim that there is nothing to the Milwaukee labor movement. He is certainly comical.

Capitalistic bullying, which is very extensive, as we find the nearer we come in contact with capitalist rule, got in some of its fine work at St. Louis last week. An inspector of the city building department called at the local Socialist headquarters and complained of a sign that hung over the window of the office. He looked sheepish when the comrades pointed across the street to a real-estate sign that was much larger and hung out much more over the street, but insisted that the Socialist sign should come down.

The reason was plain: It told passers-by of the outrage on the Socialist street-meeting the week before and was on the line of march of the Veiled Prophet pageant. The capitalist enforcement of law consists largely of gross laxness in cases where their own class are concerned, and extreme officiousness where the working class is concerned.

MINNESOTA.—From nearly all sections of the state reports are received indicating that the deadening effects of the party quarrel has nearly exhausted itself. A few locals have been discouraged, a few deceived, but the great majority are as full of life as ever, and determined to make up for the time so foolishly wasted in internal dissension.

A larger amount of dues stamps were sold last month than in any previous month of the party's history, and all from points outside of Minneapolis. Several locals are planning monthly donations to clear away the remainder of the state debt. One has just been received from Local Ada and one from Grand Rapids. Calls are again being registered for good speakers. The state secretary has just received a call from one local that recently passed dissenting resolutions, to come and address them. They have heard one side and want the other. Local Ada has voted favorably upon a proposed charter calculated to remove the danger of another "Minnesota Situation." There is little doubt that it will speedily be adopted. The Finnish comrades are especially active. It is expected that Comrade Alex Halonen of Hancock, Mich., will put in a month's time with them, and many locals, already organized, will undoubtedly apply for a charter. Socialist sentiment is becoming so strong and pronounced that Socialist plays are being introduced here a number of times. A secure fund to carry on the work of educating the working class, during the coming winter, along economic lines. Altogether the state organization is in a much more promising condition than for several months. The overwhelming decision of the national committee to respect the national constitution has put new life and courage into the Minnesota comrades.

J. E. NASH, State Secy.

NOTICE, Superior, Wis.—Subscriptions for the Herald will be taken by J. T. Kennedy, 1013 Winter street.

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ACROSS THE POND.

The great strike of cotton mill operatives of Saxony and Thuringia, Germany, which lasted for four weeks and which was participated in by over 40,000 workers, has been settled by compromise.

The Northampton branch, Social-Democratic Federation, of England, mourns the death of Comrade H. R. Taylor. The following story is told of Taylor. In 1887 the Socialists attempted to hold a meeting at the Achilles statue in Hyde Park, London, and were set upon by a squad of policemen. Several, who were to speak, had gotten a position of vantage on a ledge of the monument. The ledge was narrow and was some five feet above the pavement. The police hauled the others down by the legs, in their usual rough manner, but Taylor they could not budge. Then one bobby after another mounted to the ledge and attempted to throw Taylor off, but as each one came within reach Taylor by sheer strength hurled him to the ground, much to the delight of the applauding crowd. Ultimately, however, two constables mounted to the ledge, one on each side of him, and while the first of them was sent whirling to the pavement below, the other took advantage of Taylor's engagement with the first to get a secure hold of him, and there followed a struggle that kept the crowd spell-bound. Cool to the last, Taylor watched for the moment when the swing of their bodies must land his antagonist on the ground first and, pushing off with his feet, they both fell heavily to the pavement, the heavy constable underneath and Taylor on top. Taylor rose smiling from the fray, but the constable had to be helped up by his companions and carried from the scene.

Los Angeles, Cal.

Comrade E. L. Osgood, 639 E. 23th street, will take subscriptions for the Social-Democratic Herald.

Social-Democratic Herald

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Milwaukee Social-Democratic Publishing Co.
Board of Directors: — E. H. Thomas, Victor L. Berger, Edmund T. Weiss, Emil Sedol, C. P. Dietz, Fred. Kerschbaum, Sr., Wm. Arnold, H. W. Bistortus, Chas. V. Schmidt.
Official Paper of the Federated Trades Council of Milwaukee and of the Wisconsin State Federation of Labor.
The Herald is not responsible for the opinions of its contributors.
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FREDERICK KEATE, Editor. VICTOR L. BERGER, Associate.

FOR OUR NEW READERS:

THIS COUNTRY is made up of working people, both industrial and agricultural, but is ruled by the capitalist class, which is numerically small. Being in control of the government, it runs that government in the interests of its class and against the interests of the working class, which is the people. We Socialists believe that the country should be ruled by the people in the interests of the people. That is why we established a government in the first place. We want the people to own it so that the political power can be used to begin the march to the co-operative system, called Social-Democracy. All the means of existence are now owned by capitalists, and yet the capitalist class makes up only about 12 per cent of the population, and a mere ONE PER CENT of it OWNS OVER HALF THE WEALTH OF THE NATION! The means of existence should be owned by the collectivity in order that the benefits should go to ALL instead of to a FEW.

Under the capitalist system the vast majority of mankind must sell themselves to the capitalist owners of the means of production and distribution in order to live—and to live miserably at that.

The nation owns the post office and everybody is glad that it does. It ought to own all the trusts so that all may enjoy the benefits.

It ought to own all the means of production as soon as such industries have become sufficiently concentrated.

To bring this about the people—the workers—must get control of the political power. The Social-Democratic party (known as the Socialist party in some states, and nationally) is organized to bring this about—this and the abolition of capitalism. It insists that the industrial class shall be the wealthy class, and the idle class the poor class—but it will, in fact, abolish the poor class altogether. The Social-Democratic movement is international, but we expect it to achieve success in the United States first, because the capitalist system, which we mean to uproot, is best developed here. To show you that your interests lie with us we print the following:

Program of International Social-Democracy:

1. Collective ownership of all industries in the hands of Trusts and Combinations, and of all public utilities.
2. Democratic management of such collective industries and utilities.
3. Reduction of the hours of labor and progressively increased Remuneration.
4. State and National Insurance for the workers and honorable rest for old age.
5. The inauguration of public industries to safeguard the workers against lack of employment.
6. Education of ALL children up to the age of 18 years. No child labor.
7. Equal political and civil rights for men and women.

IF YOU BELIEVE IN THE ABOVE VOTE WITH THE SOCIAL-DEMOCRATS.

EDITORIAL ETCHINGS.

New York officials are yielding a hit to public opinion by trying to clean up certain cess pools of vice and contamination in the downtown business district. But the effort is not an easy one.

THE BUSINESS SYSTEM IS ON THE OTHER SIDE.

The sink of filth has for years been one of the drawing cards of the New York business men—most of them "eminently respectable," of course, but yet not only benefiting from crime and vice, but even opposing for business reasons any interference with it.

All over the country are merchants who make yearly trips to the eastern cities to buy their stocks. Almost without exception they "see the sights" while thus buying their goods. In fact every large mercantile wholesale house employs one or two men whose business it is to take country boys through the red light districts, to the gambling houses and the houses of immorality.

The New York merchants know their business. They are schooled in the arts of modern Christian commercialism. They want houses of immorality to continue, they demand that the gamblers' lairs be left intact—because business is business.

Their business customers demand this sort of city entertainment, and if they cannot have it in New York will go to some other large eastern city to do their buying.

Yes, business is business, in modern Christendom.

It makes no difference to the New York merchants what homes must be ravished to supply the wretched creatures who must people this modern inferno and keep it supplied. The supply of womanhood for the sacrifice comes from all the multitudinous corrupting agencies of our modern civilization, the employment agencies, the hotels, the shops with their meagre pay for clerks, the department stores, the palm gardens, the wine rooms for "ladies," the stall saloons, the concert restaurants, the road houses, and so on. The modern merchant capitalist is not his brother's keeper or his sister's either. He may claim to be pained that some people "are so naturally bad" as to engage in prostitution, but "this thing has always been and always will be," and besides—BUSINESS IS BUSINESS!

The lawyer, Charles E. Hughes, who has been making the high finance insurance officials squirm during the probe of the New York legislative committee, was the man who also brought consternation to the gas trust of New York some time ago. At the start he knew nothing about the subject of gas manufacture and the foxes of the gas combine expected to pull the wool over his eyes by giving more or less technical testimony that he would not fully comprehend. He dug into all the books he could get on the subject, however, and when the trial came on had so far mastered the subject that he was able to show the astonishing fact that it cost only 28 cents to produce the gas the people were being compelled to pay a dollar for. This fact was substantially proven in court.

Hughes is not a Socialist, and it is one of the things we should be thankful for that capitalism is itself bringing on its own exposure and thus saving us so much of the dirty work when the time comes to clean out the Augean stables.

Jack London, the Socialist author, addresses the students of the Wisconsin University this week. He will make several addresses while on his present trip.

The comrades of the state of Washington passed a rule that speakers should not receive over \$2 a day. Comrade Arthur Morrow Lewis asked that this be raised to \$3, but it was denied, and he will give up his work in that state.

We have received a letter from a former Wisconsin comrade, R. O. Stoll, now located at Albuquerque, New Mexico, who was moved to close up his business at his former home to go in with the "Johnny Bear" co-operative woolen mill affair in New Mexico. He says: "I left Bearpaw's so-called co-operative enterprise for the reason that the institution was practically bankrupt. It is sad that men of this stamp are permitted to practice their conscienceless grabs and grafts through

Gems for the Socialist Scrap-Book.

XII. THE STRIKERS. — By EDWIN MARKHAM.

Out on the roads they've gathered, a hundred thousand men,
To ask for a hold on life as sure as the wolf's hold in his den.
Their need lies close to the quick of life as the earth lies close to the stone:
It is as meat to the slender rib, as marrow to the bone.

They ask but the leave to labor, to toil in the endless night,
For a little salt to savor: their bread, for houses water-tight.

They ask but the right to labor and to live by the strength of their hands—
bodies like knotted oaks, and patience like sea-sands.

And the right of a man to labor and his right to labor in joy—
Not all your laws can strangle that right, nor the gates of Hell destroy.
For it came with the making of man and was kneaded into his bones,
And it will stand at the last of things on the dust of crumbled thrones.

The Economic Parentage of Words

To an observer of the changes going on continuously within society it is easily seen that even the words which we use, together with the interpretations which we attach to them, change with the shifting economic conditions of that society.

Many of the words which we employ today were unknown even ten years ago. New inventions, changing environment, improved methods of producing and distributing wealth, have all forced us to coin new words and phrases in order that we may intelligently express our thoughts and ideas. We find that such words as X-ray, automobile, carburetor, auto-bus, incandescent, phonograph, wireless telegraphy and many others became parts of our written and spoken language but a short time ago. The economic development of society has made the introduction of these terms a necessity.

Then again we find that with the progress of the human race, with the advances in economic welfare, the meanings which have been originally attached to words have likewise changed. New conditions demand new interpretations of old words. For example, the word "butcher" was originally used to refer to those who killed he-goats, but with the progress of industry it came to mean a man who killed and dressed meats for the market, and who at the same time owned and operated a small shop in which his products were sold. Today, however, the word is used to designate a group of workers in a huge packing house, subdivided into cattle butchers, sheep butchers, etc., etc., or to a man who does not kill any animals but merely runs a store in which the butchered meats are sold.

The term "mill" was formerly used to signify the instruments or tools with which grains were ground into meal and flour. Later the word was used in reference to all combinations of machinery consisting of wheels and other mechanical appliances with which "materials" were changed into new forms and conditions, such as cotton mills, saw mills, rolling mills, etc., etc. The word has lost its original significance and is often applied today to factories and workshops, regardless of the character of the products of the same. It is also used quite frequently in connection with pugilistic contests.

The word "farmer" is another whose real meaning has undergone

FOR PARTY HONOR

Recently two prominent Socialists from one of the eastern states visited Milwaukee and made a study of the methods used in the organization. Afterwards one of the comrades wrote to the state organizer: "It is perhaps needless for me to say that nowhere else among the cities which we visited did we find the organization reduced to such a business-like basis as in Wisconsin."

A comrade who was all through the years of struggle in Colorado writes us of Comrade Ash's article in the Los Angeles Common Sense: "Comrade Ash gave the party a fair statement of the Colorado troubles. Only, perhaps, he did not

The Social-Democratic National Platform.

We, the Socialist Party, in convention assembled, make our appeal to the American people as the defender and preserver of the nation's liberty and self-government. In which the nation was born, the political movement standing for the program and principles by which the liberty of the individual and the rights of the workers of the world from selling, and to throw them against each other in the struggle of the capitalist class to keep the control of the vast unexploited masses of the world, or the remaining sources of profit.

Socialist movement therefore is a world movement. It knows of no conflicts of interest between the workers of one nation and the workers of another. It stands for the freedom of the workers of all nations; and, in no standing, it makes for the full freedom of all humanity.

III.

The Socialist movement owes its birth and growth to the economic development of modern society, which is rapidly separating a working or producing class from the owning or capitalist class. The class that produces nothing, possesses labor's fruits, and the opportunities and enjoyment of intellectual misery, while the class that does the world's real work has increasing economic uncertainty, and physical and intellectual misery. The class that produces nothing, possesses labor's fruits, and the opportunities and enjoyment of intellectual misery, while the class that does the world's real work has increasing economic uncertainty, and physical and intellectual misery.

The fact that these two classes have not yet become fully conscious of their position in the economic system, and the lines of division and interest may not yet be clearly drawn, does not change the fact that the class struggle is a reality.

This class struggle is due to the private ownership of the means of employment, or the tools of production. Therefore and because of this, the class struggle is a reality, and by them produced only the things which we need, economic independence, and the production of the necessities of life, has long since ceased to be individual. The labor of scores, or even of hundreds, is required to produce a single article of production. Therefore and because of this, the class struggle is a reality, and by them produced only the things which we need, economic independence, and the production of the necessities of life, has long since ceased to be individual.

IV.

The Socialist program is not a theory imposed upon society for its acceptance or rejection. It is the interpretation of what is, sooner or later, inevitable. Capitalism is already struggling to its destruction. It is being consumed in its own fire. It is being consumed in its own fire. It is being consumed in its own fire.

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from being badly decimated by the Hearst municipal ownership wave, that his appointments will not permit him to do any speaking for them. Some time ago the DeLeonites tried to test Debs' loyalty to the Industrial Workers by getting him to speak under such auspices in New York City, which would, in effect, cause him to repudiate his own party. He declined to do so. Now, to even matters up apparently, he has declined to speak for the other side. Score one for the foxy DeLeon. We give him credit for being a master monkey-worker. We have no desire to belittle his talents in this particular in the slightest. But we do wish some others could see his traps before they fall in to them.

Among other things the columns of the Faribault Referendum have been most assiduously used by the disruptionists in Minnesota to create suspicion and spread dissension in the ranks of the organization. This paper together with the Toledo Socialist has been the regular monthpiece of the disturbers for months, and hardly a week passes without some long denouncing article from one of their number. This paper, over a year ago, openly and brazenly repudiated the national Socialist party, its platform, candidates and officials, and worked overtime scandalizing our comrades. Debs, Herron, Lee, Simons, Stedman—every one was either a fool or a knave and every one a fakir. Its disgusting billingsgate was poured out every week until the comrades grew sick and tired of the treasonable curse and kicked the paper out of the party. It is now a camp follower of the S. L. P.

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labor. Motion made and seconded to appoint committee to meet with Ministers' association. Motion amended to lay matter over to the next regular meeting and make it a special order at 9 P. M. Amendment carried. Motion made to appoint a special committee to gather further information on the subject of the church and labor carried. Wm. Alldridge, J. Reichert and F. E. Neuman were appointed on said committee.

The report of the Building Trades Section was read and placed on file. The Label section reported no meeting. A communication from Amalgamated Wood Workers' Union No. 8 that was not signed by the secretary was referred to the executive board. Receipts were \$30.76. Disbursements \$69.15.

F. J. Weber, Sec. pro tem.

Social-Democratic Notes.

Before making dates and engagements watch this column and get wise on the events of the coming season and then attend them. "By so doing you will help along the cause of Socialism."

United Socialist Singing Societies' entertainment and ball, North Side Turner hall, Sunday, Nov. 12th.

6th Ward Branch entertainment and ball, Sunday, Nov. 19th, at Vorwerk's Turner hall, Third and Reservoir ave.

11th Ward Branch prize Schafkopf tourney, Sunday, Nov. 26, at Schmidt's hall, 21st and Rogers street.

Big Social-Democratic fair at the Old and New Linderhof's halls, Feb. 12th to 18th, inclusive.

Every fourth Friday of the month, Schafkopf tourney at the Socialist Home, 352 Washington street, under the auspices of the Fifth Ward Branch, S. D. P.

East Side Women's Club, first grand ball, Schiltz Park hall, Eighth and Walnut streets, Saturday, November 11.

Twentieth Ward prize Schafkopf tourney, Sunday, Nov. 5, at 2 p. m., at Rader's hall, 1504 Green Bay ave.

Ninth Ward branch entertainment and ball, North Side Turner hall, Sunday, Dec. 10.

12th Ward cinch party every 2nd Thursday of the month at Hoff's Hall, 961 Kin. Ave.

17th Ward Branch S. D. P. Hoff's Hall, 961 Kin. Ave., Saturday, Nov. 18, 1905.

12th Ward Branch, Sylvester at Hoff's Hall, 961 Kinnickinnic Ave.

The West Side Women's Club has made arrangements for a Social Hop at Peterson's hall, 2714 North ave., on Saturday evening, Dec. 2.

Admission \$1. Ladies not accompanied by gents 25 cts. All refreshments are free. The next meeting of the club will be held Thursday, Nov. 9, at 2 p. m. Five new members were proposed at the last meeting.

The South Side Social-Democratic Bowling Club has been matched with the West Side Social-Democratic Bowling Club, the games to take place the early part of December, the alleys to be decided upon later. The teams will play for a side bet and the winner will donate same to the campaign fund. Both teams are going some.

The South Side Women's branch held a very successful ball at the South Side Kindergarten hall last Saturday evening.

Don't forget and get in the game next Sunday afternoon, Nov. 5th, 1st grand Schafkopf tourney at Rader's hall, corner of Green Bay Ave. and Port Washington Road, under the auspices of the 21st Ward branch S. D. P. Valuable prizes will be distributed amongst the winners.

Remember the headquarters, 344 6th st., is open every Sunday morning from 9 to 12 A. M.

There was plenty of enjoyment at the 13th Ward entertainment and ball last Sunday afternoon and evening at Humboldt Hall. Comrade Carl P. Dietz, as a vocalist and comedian, was at his best, while the music of Dr. Krafft's monster photograph was enjoyable. The Socialist Macnerchor rendered several vocal selections, the Misses K. and E. Elmer rendered a piano and violin duet. A club swinging act by O. Boese and the three Burens in a ring act, were very entertaining. Comrade E. T. Melms brought down the house several times in his funny act, as a Dutch comedian, and as a whole it was a fine program. Dancing was indulged in after 8 o'clock P. M.

The East Side Women's Club is very busy these days in trying to make a success of their first grand ball to be held at the Schiltz Park hall, cor. 8th and Walnut, on Saturday evening, Nov. 11th. Every encouragement on the part of the comrades and our sympathizers should be shown these women in their noble efforts. Tickets are 25 cents and are to be had from the members of the club and at the headquarters.

The club parties held at the Socialist Home every fourth Friday of each month have proven very successful.

Well, well, well. Everything looks lovely for the grand monster concert to be held by the United Singing Societies at the North Side Turner Hall on Sunday afternoon and evening, Nov. 12th. Tickets are selling rapidly and everything is in readiness to make this a sweeping financial success. Remember, comrades, all money realized above expenses will be donated to the city campaign fund; so help the good work along. Attend the concert without fail.



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Don't forget a donation now and then to the campaign fund.

The South Side Polish Section will hold a mass meeting at Bonzel's hall, 777 7th ave., Sunday afternoon, Nov. 5th. Good Polish speakers will be in attendance to talk on the conditions of the working class and the situation in Poland and Rumania. All the Poles of the city are invited to attend. Admission free. A discussion will follow after the speaking.

Business meetings to be held next week by the branches in Milwaukee County.

Tuesday evening, Nov. 7th, 8 P. M.

Town of Wauwatosa Branch No. 1 at Aug. Trenk's residence, corner 49th and State sts.

Thursday evening, Nov. 9th, 8 P. M.

7th Ward Branch: Room 414 Germania Bldg., 4th floor.

16th Ward Branch: 38 29th st.

17th Ward Branch: Odd Fellows' Hall, cor. Potter and Kinnickinnic ayes.

Friday evening, Nov. 10th, 8 P. M.

8th Ward Branch: Mann's Hall, 4th and Mineral st.

11th Ward Branch: Balgrin's Hall, 9th ave. and Orchard st.

18th Ward Branch: 590 Cramer street.

23rd Ward Branch: Brosemeister's Hall, cor. 13th ave. and Washington st.

Women's Club Meetings.

Tuesday afternoon, 2:30 P. M.

East Side Women's Club: Locke's Hall, 4th and Sherman sts.

Thursday afternoon, 2:30 P. M.

West Side Women's Club: N. Peterson's Hall, 2714 North ave.

Lectures to be held under the auspices of the County Central Committee next week.

Sunday afternoon, Nov. 5th, 2:30 P. M.

Socialist Home, 382 Washington st. Speaker, F. W. Rehfeld. Subject: The Evolution of Industry.

Wednesday evening, Nov. 8th, 8 P. M.

19th Ward Branch, Eckelmann's Hall, 3109 Lisbon ave. Speaker, W. F. Thiel. Subject: Socialism from a Legal Standpoint.

Thursday evening, Nov. 9th, 8 P. M.

12th Ward Branch, Hoff's Hall, 961 Kinnickinnic ave. Speaker, H. Briggs. Subject: Socialism, the Basis of Industrial Peace.

Barkowski Fund.

12th Ward Branch \$4.00

9th Ward Branch 1.00

19th Ward Branch 1.00

City Organization Fund.

B. Starke \$.65

F. Krueger 2.25

23rd Ward Branch 2.00

S. Peters20

11th Ward Branch 2.00

J. Klingeporn25

Wauwatosa Branch 4.50

COAL - WOOD - COKE!

Hard coal; egg, stove or chestnut size, per ton \$7.75

Hard coal; pea size, per ton 5.50

Hard coal; buckwheat size, per ton 4.00

Soft coal; lump or nut size, per ton 4.50

Anthracite; screened, per ton 6.25

Anthracite; nut size, per ton 4.50

Coke; egg or nut size, per ton 5.50

Coke; small nut, per ton 4.50

Maple wood; per cord 8.50

Maple slabs or edgings; per cord 7.50

Hemlock or pine slabs or edgings, per cord 6.00

Soft wood kindling; per load 2.00

Hard wood kindling (maple floor- ing), per load 3.00

Carrying coal, per ton25

Sawing wood, per cord 1.00

No charge for carrying coke.

Best grade in every instance. All delivered by union teamsters. The Social-Democratic movement gets the benefit if you place your order here.

H. W. BISTORTUS, 344 6th St.

NOTICE TO UNIONS AND OTHERS.

Committee from unions and other persons who have any matter they wish to bring before the General Fair Committee, S. D. P., can do so at the next meeting, which will be held at the office, 344 6th St., Sunday, Nov. 5th, at 9 o'clock in the morning.

Picnic Tickets.

Previously reported \$1,020.40

Louis Braase 1.50

Chas. Dippel 3.00

Wm. Herman 1.50

John Tied 1.50

A. C. Christenson90

Frank Werthaler30

Aug. Amberg45

Ed. Damschler 1.20

Rich. Maltuscheck30

M. Roetzer90

Jacob Schwamb 1.20

J. Beck30

Louis Kovner30

M. Miles 1.00

61,913.75

Wisconsin Notes.

RACINE.—The comrades at Racine are arranging for some very important events, among them are the following:

On Friday evening, Nov. 10th, at Dania Hall, Rev. E. E. Carr of Danville, Ill., is to deliver one of his famous lectures on Socialism. After the lecture a dance is to be given, the music for which is to be furnished by the Gilman Orchestra. The tickets are 25 cents.

On Tuesday evening, Nov. 21st, the 7th ward branch of the Social-Democratic party of Racine is to give its first annual dance. This is expected to be not only a very enjoyable but also important occasion and it is to be hoped that all of the comrades will be present to take part.

STATE ORGANIZER.—Comrade Thompson began his lectures at Kiel, Wednesday night, November 1st, and from there went to Chilton for the 2nd and speaks tonight at Butte des Moris. The remaining dates so far as they are definitely fixed are as follows: De Pere, 4th; Green Bay, 5th; Kewaunee, 6th; Sturgeon Bay, 7th; Marinette, 8th; Suring, 9th; Mountain, 10th; on route, 11th; Fenwood, 12th; Moon, 13th; Irma, 14th; Rhinelander, 15th; Prentice, 16th; Phillips, 17th; Ashland, 18th; Bayfield, 19th.

The comrades everywhere should do all they can to make these meetings successful. It is Comrade Thompson's plan to arrange on this trip also for lectures to be given by one of our most successful Social-Democratic speakers (perhaps Comrade Carr of Danville, Ill.), to be given in the various places during the winter. Comrade Carr's plan, if he should be the one secured, is to spend at least two or perhaps three days in a place and in this way accumulate the interest and enthusiasm of the meetings. The comrades may, therefore, rest assured that there will be something doing in the Wisconsin field during the winter.

See that that other fellow gets a chance to correctly understand Socialism, also.

GET IN LINE

And in an up-to-date and stylish Overcoat as all progressive and dresy men do who are rise enough to exchange their money for a well made Garment. Come to us and you will get the benefit of our years of experience in the tailoring business. Our prices are moderate.

LOOK LABEL IN ALL GARMENTS.

STRAND & CO. SMART TAILORS

375 National Avenue,
Telephone Connection.

TRUST

EMIL BACHMANN, 631 3rd St.,

with your fine Watch and jewelry repairing. We also carry a large stock of Watches, Clocks, Diamonds, Jewelry and Silverware at the lowest prices.

EDW. HAFEMEISTER

CARRIES ALL THE Latest Styles & Leathers For All Wearers.

If in need of a good pair of SHOES, tan or black, try him, he will use you right.

1126 TEUTONIA AVENUE,
NORTH OF MADLEY.

18 K SEAMLESS WEDDING RINGS

Also a full line of SILVERWARE, CUT GLASS, and CLOCKS, suitable for Wedding Gifts at the lowest possible price.

August H. Stecher
...JEWELER...

280 Third Street, Cor. State.

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A School of Shorthand and Business Writing. A School of Shorthand and Business Writing. A School of Shorthand and Business Writing.

JOB PRINTING IN ALL ITS BRANCHES

We do all kinds of neat and up-to-date printing, such as Catalogues, Constitutions, Price Lists, Bill Heads, Programs, Wedding Invitations, Posters, Letter Heads, Business Cards, Etc. We do First Class Book-binding, Electrotyping and Stereotyping.

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Plain and Decorative Painting, Paperhanging and Calcimining. W. W. Graining and Hardwood Finishing, Etc., Etc. W.

1193 Teutonia Avenue,
MILWAUKEE, WIS.

MINERAL WATERS.



SPECIAL ATTENTION GIVEN PICNIC & SOCIETY ORDERS.

BIJOU

JACOB LITT, Prop.
STARTING MATINEE SUNDAY, 2:30
Popular Priced Mat. Wednesday
P. H. SULLIVAN AMUSEMENT COMPANY, INC.
Now present the Hurricane Triumph
of a Thoroughbred
THEODORE KREMER'S LATEST
GREATEST, MELODRAMA
A Race for Life
The Wild Life of the Pacific Slope
"Our Jessie" winning Gold and Glory
Wild Border Beauty, Bravery and Brutality
A Hero on Horseback
The Comedy of California Characters
Surpassing Scenes from the Sierras
GREATEST PIONEER EVER PRODUCED
Strongest Company of the Season
Headed by EDWIN WALTER.
Hercle in Horse and Heart Interest.
WEEK—NOV. 12th
KELLAR, the Great Magician.

Town Topics by the Town Crier.

Milwaukee now has another public service octopus upon its back, thanks to the old party members of the city council. It will in time prove to be the worst of the entire hellish brood, for when houses are built for steam heat instead of with chimneys, this octopus will have every such home at its absolute mercy. "Pay our price and submit to our conditions or FREEZE," will be its soulless mandate. Fails, the promoter, recently told Ald. Seidel that this franchise if it went through would make him a rich man. The making of a rich man at the expense of the citizens, is pleasant work for capitalist aldermen to indulge in. "The public be damned!"

The power of money is measureless. A good illustration of how great wealth can by devious ways play the bully and get valuable results from such conduct, was well shown in the case of Pfister and the grand jury. The jury proceeded in a fearless manner to uncover official crookedness in Milwaukee. Then it indicted Pfister on a left handed charge by which it put upon him the necessity of telling how he disposed of certain corruption money if he wanted to disprove its charge of stealing Rendering Company funds. More than this, it began to be understood that the jury was hot on the trail of Pfister's legislative man Friday, Julius E. Roehr, and his local political partner, Dave Rose, not to mention the possibility of getting John L. Beggs into a corner in the infamous morgue site deal. Something had to be done. Just what was done the public will probably never know. What underground wires were worked, what winding and twisting business arms were set in agitation to get at the coward business hearts of business men on the grand jury, will never be known, but all the evidences go to indicate that the public damnation of the jury in Pfister's *Sentinel* and its echo in other sheets, was only the surface indications of a gigantic and far-reaching campaign of subterranean intimidation. It worked to a charm and the last batch of indictments by the grand jury plainly showed that the jury had lost courage and had thrown up the sponge. It was disgraceful in the extreme, for the jury's own report showed evidence enough on which to indict the chief of police and even the mayor for their support of the gambling trust, besides others. A grand jury to be really secure from the club of an economic monster like Pfister would have to be made up of workmen who would be willing to do their whole

duty and afterward remove from the city and by changing their names try to escape the blacklisting that the work lords would surely put upon them. Business men on a grand jury can be reached if they become dangerous to the big interests. They can be threatened with business ostracism such as a king of finance, through his banks, his corporations, his investments, and his accommodations can set in successful motion, and it is a brave and a rare man indeed, who with the usual business training, is willing to risk such a fate. Milwaukee is the prey of big thieves, corporate and individual. It is no easy task to clean them out—the fate of the grand jury shows how powerful they are—but their overthrow must be accomplished, for they block the path of civic progress. Only an awakened social conscience will do the work. The Socialists have for their immediate duty the building up of that social conscience. The thieves MUST go!

Shattered indeed is the old faith of the people in the "leading business man," without whose advice and guidance and willingness to invest for revenue in the concerns of the community the community would go to the demerition how wows. Not long ago Henry Herman, a Napoleon of finance, round whose throne many a Milwaukeean purrled, collapsed. Before him there had been Frank A. Lappen and Fred T. Day and others. After Herman came Bigelow and now we have ex-City Treasurer C. W. Milbrath, who is discovered, now that his affairs are in the bankruptcy court, to have overdrawn his salary account in the Milbrath company to the tune of thirty-six thousand dollars. The company dealt in real estate and insurance and "managed" estates, looking out particularly for widows and orphans. The overdrawn salary account came out of all sorts of trusting people, it appears. For many months citizens have brought to us tales of alleged crooked business on the part of the Milbrath company, just as they have brought us and still bring us tales of other "leading" business men and their manipulations, yet such stories are worth little to a paper when evidences are lacking to warrant an exposure in print with a probability of being sustained in the courts. But however this may be, our mind as to the "leading" business man is pretty well made up, and the average citizen also appears to be getting wise along that line, although perhaps not seeing the economic forces that make "leading" business men inevitable so long as the capitalist system lasts.

The ministers who appeared before the Federated Trades Council proposing that the council and the ministers' association send fraternal delegates to each other, were careful to make certain reservations as to their interest in the cause of labor. They will help labor agitate for Sunday laws, but we are afraid their interest will go no farther. How do they stand in the matters of unfair lists, strikes to enforce better work conditions, the use of label goods, and also the abolition of wage labor itself? Also, are they against the exploitation of labor which produces tainted money, some of which is known to be paid over for the rent of the best pews?

What the Machinists unions predicted when they began their strike last February at the National Harvester works has now come to pass. The piece work system (which is one of the refinements of labor fleecing) has resulted in a cutting of wages, and even some of the strike breakers are looking for better fields. But the cutting did not stop with the wage slaves, it extended to the salaried men, and as a result the superintendent, master mechanic, chief engineer, chief draughtsman, foundry foreman and others have resigned. Odd enough they are all to get new berths at Racine with the J. I. Case Threshing Machine company, where there is also a long-standing and bitterly contested strike of the Molders, also against the robber piece-work system.

The new 20-million gallon pumping engine for the North Point pumping station continues to be built by scabs and strike breakers at the Corliss works, Corliss, Wis. These men are the riff-raff herded for the purpose by the employers' strike breaking organization from all over the country, and their competence to properly erect so big a piece of mechanism may be safely doubted. As a result Milwaukee is pretty sure to get a Jim Crow engine, that will need constant repair and do questionable work. Business Agt. Wilson of the Machinists reports that the strikers at Corliss have taken down their tents and gone into winter quarters. He says the strike at Corliss as well as the strike at the Harvester works is progressing favorably. A week from Monday the case of the strikers against the Corliss company for back pay will come up in a Racine court. The company lost on the first trial, and concluded that it was cheaper to appeal than to pay what it is alleged to owe the men.

It would be interesting to know what compensation, if any, Committee Clerk Boyd of the common council received for his strenuous lobbying for the Central Heating company's franchise. Or did he do all that work and run the risk of being exposed merely for the love of the thing? His conduct appears to be a relic of the sort of thing that used to be openly and shamelessly carried on in the council.

As Seen From The Gallery

A number of bond issue ordinances were again introduced in the common council at last Monday's meeting.

The firemen could not get their salary raised though they deserve it. A park bond ordinance was passed. Streets that should have been improved this year had to be left undone because the means were not at hand.

Sewers likewise, as well as schools and school playgrounds must wait because there is no money to do these things with.

But the Central Heating Co.'s franchise, which could be made the source of considerable income, was given to that company without asking one cent for the city. We do not know what the individuals got.

The latest franchise asked for is a telephone franchise. The applicants offer the city 5 per cent of their gross receipts annually, and charge nothing when the telephones are not used. These people are satisfied to offer the city something for what they are getting. Why then did the council see fit to give the heating franchise without returns to the city?

When savages wish to have fruit, they cut down the tree and get it. When a half civilized council wishes to have progress they divest themselves of their rights and get a bogy progress. A fool like a barbarian is easily parted from his rights. If a man parts with his rights and is not a fool he is a rascal. The majority of the common council consists either of fools or rascals; they properly belong behind the bars, either of a lunatic asylum or of a penitentiary.

When a franchise is voted on in the council it is a sight for the gods to see the reform aldermen such as Stiglmauer, Mallory and others in constant communication with the promoters of such franchise. This rabble has turned the halls of legislation into shops of barter. A world for a Christ that would drive them from that desecrated place with a knout as in the early days of Christianity.

As the council is now composed it is in a deadlock. The advance element is not strong enough to do anything while the reactionary bunch is just strong enough to prevent any forward move. There is but one of two things for the citizens to do—one to continue corruption in power and to re-elect the same bunch again, the other—to throw the rascals out and make way for men that will clean out the pen.

The council refuses to do anything to secure the citizens against shortage in weight when buying coal, and therefore saw fit to kill Ald. Welch's ordinance.

Likewise Ald. Heath's resolution to investigate into the causes for all the street railway accidents. These men do not think that they are there to look out for the interests of their constituents.

Gallery God.

UNION REAR.

The following down-town restaurants use union-label bread:
Jacobs, Third and State streets.
U. S. Restaurant, Third street, near Second Ward bank.

Frits Bethke, E. Water and Mason streets.
Mall & Thayer, E. Water and Michigan streets.

Kaiser Restaurant, Mason, between E. Water street and Broadway.
Hart Hotel, Michigan street, between Jefferson and Jackson streets.

Five for \$2 offer you have collected \$2.50. Herald subscription cards, of course!

Circulate literature; get up a meeting; organize a local—do something for Socialism.

If you mention the fact to a merchant that you saw his ad in the Social-Democratic Herald, he will be pleased.

The new 20-million gallon pumping engine for the North Point pumping station continues to be built by scabs and strike breakers at the Corliss works, Corliss, Wis. These men are the riff-raff herded for the purpose by the employers' strike breaking organization from all over the country, and their competence to properly erect so big a piece of mechanism may be safely doubted. As a result Milwaukee is pretty sure to get a Jim Crow engine, that will need constant repair and do questionable work. Business Agt. Wilson of the Machinists reports that the strikers at Corliss have taken down their tents and gone into winter quarters. He says the strike at Corliss as well as the strike at the Harvester works is progressing favorably. A week from Monday the case of the strikers against the Corliss company for back pay will come up in a Racine court. The company lost on the first trial, and concluded that it was cheaper to appeal than to pay what it is alleged to owe the men.

AT THE THEATERS.

Readers and party members should patronize the theaters that advertise in our party papers. Make it a Socialist duty to confine yourself to them.

ALHAMBRA THEATER.

"The Smart Set" is the best company of colored comedians, singers and dancers in America. It is not only a big gathering of representative players of the colored race, but an organization well handled and splendidly drilled.

The play, "Enchantment," is an arrangement of amusing scenes, picturesque and brilliant ensembles, comedy incidents, with one or two theatrically beautiful, if not highly



MARION STUART IN "SMART SET."

dramatic, situations, all fashioned on the order of the Rogers Brothers' selections of fun, music, costume and scenic magnificence and burlesque humor of the most acceptable kind. Further, the staging is of the brightest and best; the costumes are beautiful, the scenery well designed and artistically painted, the concerted bits cleverly set to music and splendidly sung, while the marches, dances and comic interpolations are all of a character to command applause or excite laughter.

BIJOU THEATER.

If it be true that "everybody loves a horse," and "All the world loves a lover," then the far western melodrama, "A Race for Life," will do a big business next week at the Bijou. The scene of the play is laid in that romantic California coast region near the lofty and picturesque Sierra Nevada range. Austin Seymour, a cattle ranch owner, wagers his life insurance policy against a mortgage held by his enemy, John Hunter, upon his ranch, that his mare "Our Jessie" will win



SCENE FROM "A RACE FOR LIFE," BIJOU.

the Los Angeles Derby; it being agreed that in case he loses he shall commit suicide in such manner as to satisfy the insurance company that his death was an accident. This intensely dramatic motif is sensationally strengthened by Hunter's desperate efforts to put "Our Jessie" out of the running. The intense tension of the play is relieved with plenty of comedy. It opens tomorrow afternoon and there will be matinees on Wednesday and Saturday.

Kellar, the famous magician, comes to the Bijou, Nov. 13th.

STAR THEATER.

"The Jolly Girls" open at the Star Sunday afternoon for the week with daily matinees. This is a new organization. "An Honest Politician" is said to come very near being a complete comedy-drama itself. There will be the usual complement of chorus girls, scenery and electrical effects. Ladies' matinee and evening performances on Friday.

GRAND THEATER.

At the Grand Theater (Third street near the avenue) a big variety of star vaudeville acts will be presented next week. Big crowds have marveled this week over the performance of the electrical man hysteria, Fontenel, but inclining to the belief that he is human.

CRYSTAL THEATER.

The famous vaudeville entertainers, Francesca Redding and company will head the bill at the Crystal Theater (Second street near Grand) next week. The other numbers on the bill will be of the usual high class.

MASS MEETING.

The South Side Polish branch will hold a mass meeting Sunday, Nov. 5th, at 777 7th ave., cor. Rogers st., to express their sympathy and give financial aid to their striking brethren in Russia. Meeting takes up at 3 P. M. sharp and speaking will be in English and Polish on the present conditions of Russia.

ALHAMBRA

WEEK COMMENCING SUNDAY MATINEE

WARMEST SHOW IN TOWN!

THE

YOU WILL REGRET IT IF YOU MISS IT

SMART SET

BEST SHOW AND GREATEST SURPRISE

REALLY THE FUNNIEST PERFORMANCE OF THE SEASON

OF THE

BEST COMEDIANS IN AMERICA ALL LAUGH FROM START TO FINISH

S. H. DUDLEY AND 50 OTHERS

INCLUDING JOHN BAILEY, MARION SMART, ELLA ANDERSON, ALBERTA OORMS, JERRY MILLS, SALEM WHITNEY, ALLIE GILLEN

THE FOLLOWING IS A LIST OF Union Barber Shops up-to-date.

SEE THAT YOUR SHOP IS ON THE LIST.

WEST SIDE.

Ansternmann, A., 559 rd St., cor Walnut St.
Bartlett, Henry, 48th and State Streets.
Beiser, J. C., 662 Seventh St.
Benz, George, 1175 10th St.
Bethold, Chas., 485 11th St.
Breitzmann, Ben., 2422 Walnut St.
Dehmann, Albert, 11th and Chestnut St.
Felsacker, J. P., 1422 Walnut St.
Fray, Adam, 1530 Cherry St.
Hamm, E. C., 141 North Ave.
Hanschke, Albert, 2422 North Ave.
Herr, Henry, 1510 North Ave.
Hoffman, E., 1104 West St.
Holzapfel, G., 591 3rd St.
Holzhauer, Peter, 1031 Winnebago St.
Holtzhauser & Son, L. Union Depot.
Huber, Hans, 470 11th St.
Hug, J. C., 1930 Cherry St.
Kautner, Louis, 2627 Walnut St.
Kaufmann, Adam, 909 Chestnut St.
Kendall, Wm., 1601 Vliet St.
Lange, F., 281 Third St.
Lidgeway, H., 628 Chestnut St.
Locher & Sidel, 106 Grand Ave.
Lutensberger, Peter, 910 Center St.
Mondt, H., 168 Lloyd St.
Pettit, Richard, 273 Franklin St.
Pielak, J., 614 35th St.
Reple, V., 1531 Cherry St.
Reiss, J. E., 947 North Ave.
Rosen, J. E., 2227 Walnut St.
Schlier, Herman, 1204 Chestnut St.
Schmidt, John, 1208 Cherry St.
Schoenecker, F., 1726 Walnut St.
Serr, J., 2816 Clybourn St.
Sprink, John, 1421 Fond du Lac Ave.
Urban, George, 2006 Johnson Ave.
Wellhausen, J. C., 443 3rd St.
Wiltberger, F., 525 Grand Ave.
Zeldner, M. W., 89 10th St.

EAST SIDE.

Curtis, R. A., 193 Wisconsin St.
Grosse, F., 575 East Water St.
Hollman, Chas. P., 96 Mason St.
Klett, Edward, 509 Broadway.
Lass, August, 543 East Water St.
Logan, A. L. W., 163 Michigan St.
Schmidt, B., 683 Market St.
Triebs, Emil, St. Charles Hotel Barber shop.

SOUTH SIDE.

Ahrendt, A., 419 Clinton St.
Baier, Chas., 507 Florida St.
Bauer, A., 416 National Ave.
Book, Geo., 291 Grand St.
Brockmann, H., 804 11th Ave.
Conway & Co., 355 Florida St.
Dresen, Albert, 141 Lincoln Ave.
Frank, M., 682 Scott St.
Friedel, F., 659 Greenwood Ave.
Gatz, J. J., 947 Kinokinkine Ave.
Gauer, J. M., 843 Kinokinkine Ave.
Goetach, A. W., cor. Mitchell & Kinokinkine.
Havermeyer, A. A., 752 National Ave.
Hennig, A. C., 914 National Ave.
Hofmann, M. G., 310 Reed St.
Holmes, W., 217 Elm St.
Jeske, Joe, 972 Greenwood Ave.
Joers, R. A., 355 11th Ave.
Lamers, Tony, 351 Clinton St.
Miska, Edw., 452 Reed St.
Perpich, C., 273 Reed St.
Roth, Joe, 479 Clinton St.
Roth, W., 385 1st Ave.
Smill, William, 835 Kinokinkine Ave.
Thomas, C. C., 1255 Kinokinkine Ave.
Unger, T., 110 Clinton St.
View, J., 310 Florida St.
Werner, Edward, 978 Kinokinkine Ave.

CUDAHY, WIS.

Fischer, Wm., Packer Avenue.

SOUTH MILWAUKEE, WIS.

C. J. Alberts.
Hofer, M. J.
Raukewald, C.
Stellberg, August.

SHEBOYGAN, WIS.

Bahler, Fred, 724 South 14th St.

MANITOWOC, WIS.

Kaufmann, John, 1204 Washington Ave.

WATERTOWN, WIS.

Bleck, S., 117 3rd St.
Block, W., 503 Main St.
Terrenski, T.
Zoele, Geo., 101 Main St.

PEWAUKEE, WIS.

Clark, Sherman.

IRON MOUNTAIN, WIS.

Ischik, J. B.

HARTFORD, WIS.

Ahrendt, A.

HEATERS—RANGES

GARLAND STOVES
We have a complete line. Call on us and we will be pleased to show you their good points, and show you why we can cut your fuel bill in half.
Garland Heaters \$27.55 to \$55
Ranges \$21.40 to \$55
We also sell a cheaper grade of Heaters and Ranges from \$17.95 up.

MARSCHALCK & WEISS,
1117 Vliet St. Phone Mide 813.

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CALL FOR DONATIONS. To our Readers and the Members and Sympathizers of the Social-Democratic Party:

Comrades:—As you probably know, the Social-Democratic party has engaged the Old and New Liedertafel Halls for a Mammoth Fair to be held next February, 15th to 18th inclusive. It will be the grandest and largest entertainment yet attempted by the party in Milwaukee. The hall will be most beautifully and uniquely decorated and the illumination will be the most brilliant yet seen in this city.

The four Social-Democratic Women's Clubs are now out soliciting donations by authority of the Fair Committee. We hope, should they call on you, that you will grant their requests for some donation. If, for some reason, a solicitor should fail to call on you, any object you wish to donate may be reported and sent directly to the office, 344 6th street.

Any articles, even though they are of small value, will be greatly appreciated. Everything donated will be sold, auctioned off or otherwise disposed of, all of the proceeds going to the Social-Democratic movement.

Fair Committee S. D. P.
H. W. Bistorius, Secy.

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OVERCOAT CHAT

STYLE is quite as essential in an overcoat as in any other article of wearing apparel. Our overcoats meet this requirement in common with all the other good points that should be embodied in "better class garments."
Our stock includes all the latest creations of the most progressive makers of ready-to-wear overcoats. The young man looking for snappy, swagger effects and the conservative (but stylish) dresser will both find just what they want. And the younger boys and the little tots have been equally well provided for.

The fabrics include the over-popular Meltons, Oxford, Vicunas and a large variety of fancy mixtures and plaids.
The workmanship is the kind that elicits the query: "Who's your tailor?"
The prices range from

\$8.00 to \$22.50

High-class goods and low prices mean small profits, but our aim is to secure your patronage and keep it by deserving it. It's now up to you to give us an opportunity to make good.

FASHION-ABLE TO GET
BRUETT
FOR CORRECT DRESSERS

18th St. and FOND DU LAC AVENUE

STAR

Prices 10c 20c 30c 50c
Commencing Sunday, Mat. Ladies Day Friday Mat. and Night
JOLLY GIRLS COMPANY
Next Attraction: "INNOCENT MAIDS."

CRYSTAL

Daily Matinee 2:30
Sundays, 2:00 and 3:30
Admission, 10c
Evenings, 7:45 and 9:30
Admission, 10c
Reserved Seats, 15c extra
MOVING PICTURES.

GRAND

Third, near Grand Avenue
4 HIGH-CLASS VAUDEVILLE SHOWS DAILY
2 & 3:30
8 & 9:30

SOCIAL-DEMOCRATIC FAIR

MILWAUKEE'S GOOD citizens have been clamoring for pure municipal government for to these many years. The fact that they have, at each recurring election, retired certain officials who betrayed their confidence is sufficient evidence that they are in earnest. We believe that all the good citizens of Milwaukee will enlist in the Social-Democratic army as soon as they become convinced that the city can secure good city government by so doing. To convince, we must educate. A real knowledge of the aims and objects of socialism will carry conviction to every honest man—but socialism is not taught in our schools and colleges, and so it becomes our duty to supply this shortcoming, and this costs money. The Social-Democratic Fair has been planned for the purpose of raising funds for this very realizable object. As a good citizen, it becomes your duty to attend. Watch this space for particulars.

OLD AND NEW LIEDERTAFEL HALLS
FOR THE ENTIRE WEEK OF
February 12 to 18, 1906

75c
BARRY LINE STEAMERS
Daily for Chicago at 8 p. m.
FARE.
Phone Main 521

LAKE STEAMERS
GOODRICH LINE STEAMERS, DAILY TO CHICAGO 8 P. M. \$1 one way \$1.60 round trip. REGULAR LINE TO SHEBOYGAN, MANITOWOC, Kewaunee, ALGOMA, STURGEON BAY and GREEN BAY PORTS. Office and Dock Foot Sycamore Street, Tel. Main 985.

COAL WOOD COKE

THE CAMPAIGN FUND can be increased and the deficit on the Social-Democratic Fair decreased by placing your orders for COAL, WOOD and COKE with me, as all profits will be divided between the Central Committee of the Social-Democratic Party and the Social-Democratic Herald.
Ask your friends to place their orders here also, and tell them that all orders will be DELIVERED BY UNION TEAMSTERS.
Send orders by postal, by telephone, or call at office.

H. W. BISTORIUS
Phone Main 2394. — 344 Sixth St.

FOR SALE:

All kinds of Second-hand STOVES at very low prices; also FURNITURE and TOOLS, bought or exchanged and sold at lowest prices.
I. SOREFF, 415-417 Third Street, Phone White 962.

FOR SALE:

Grocery, Confectionery, Cigar and Tobacco Store for sale cheap. For particulars, call at 71 Sixth Street, Milwaukee, Wis.



Are well represented in our assortment of stoves. Their fame has spread over the wide world for being unequalled in elegance, durability and utility.

An ART GARLAND will add to the splendor of your parlor and will make every room cozy and warm.

Price of Heaters and Ranges from \$50 to \$55. Other styles Heaters from \$1.50 upward. Ranges from \$16.50 upward.
We have the right ware and the right price.

PETER PAULUS HARDWARE CO.
347 3rd St.—310-312 Chestnut St.

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